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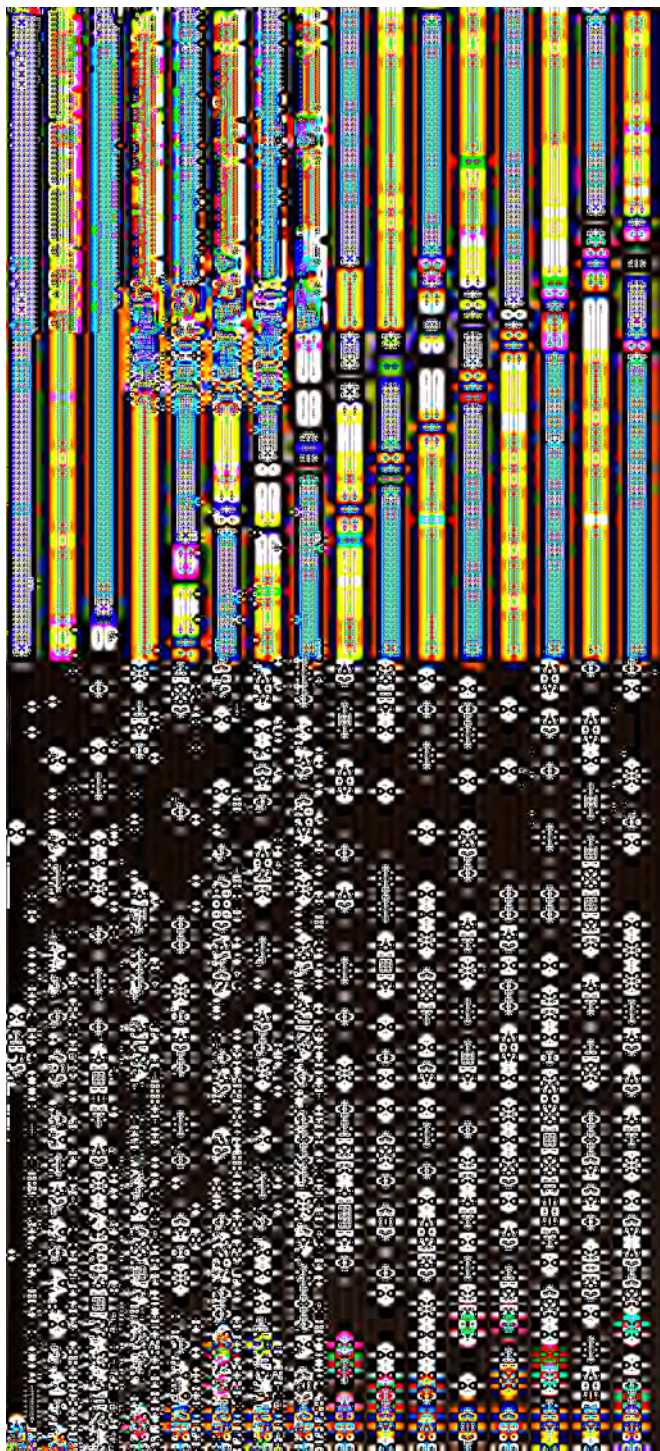
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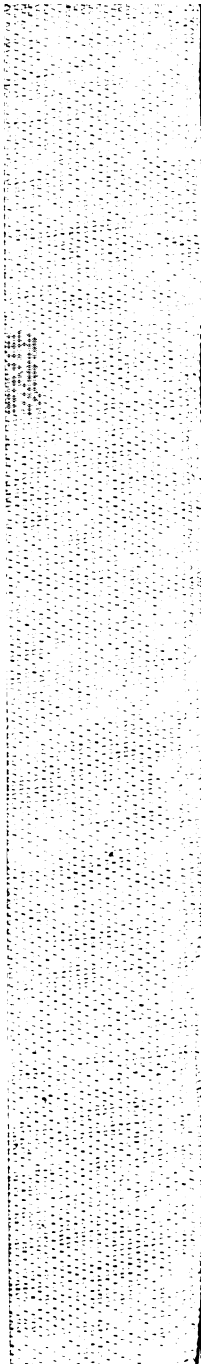
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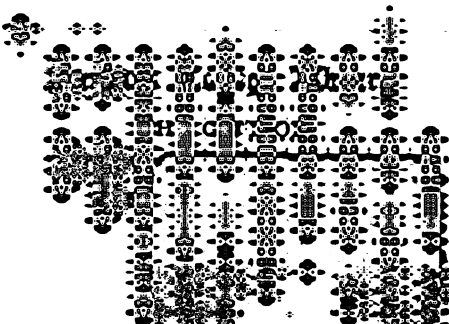
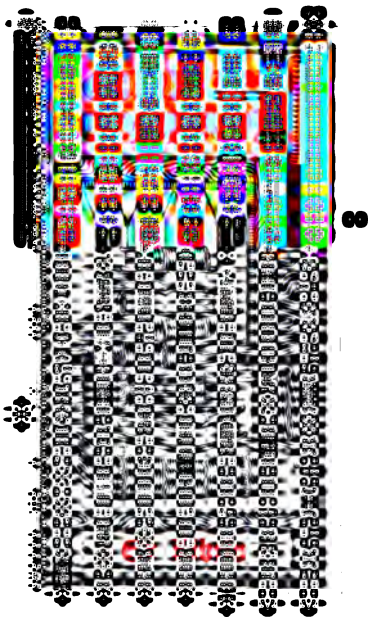
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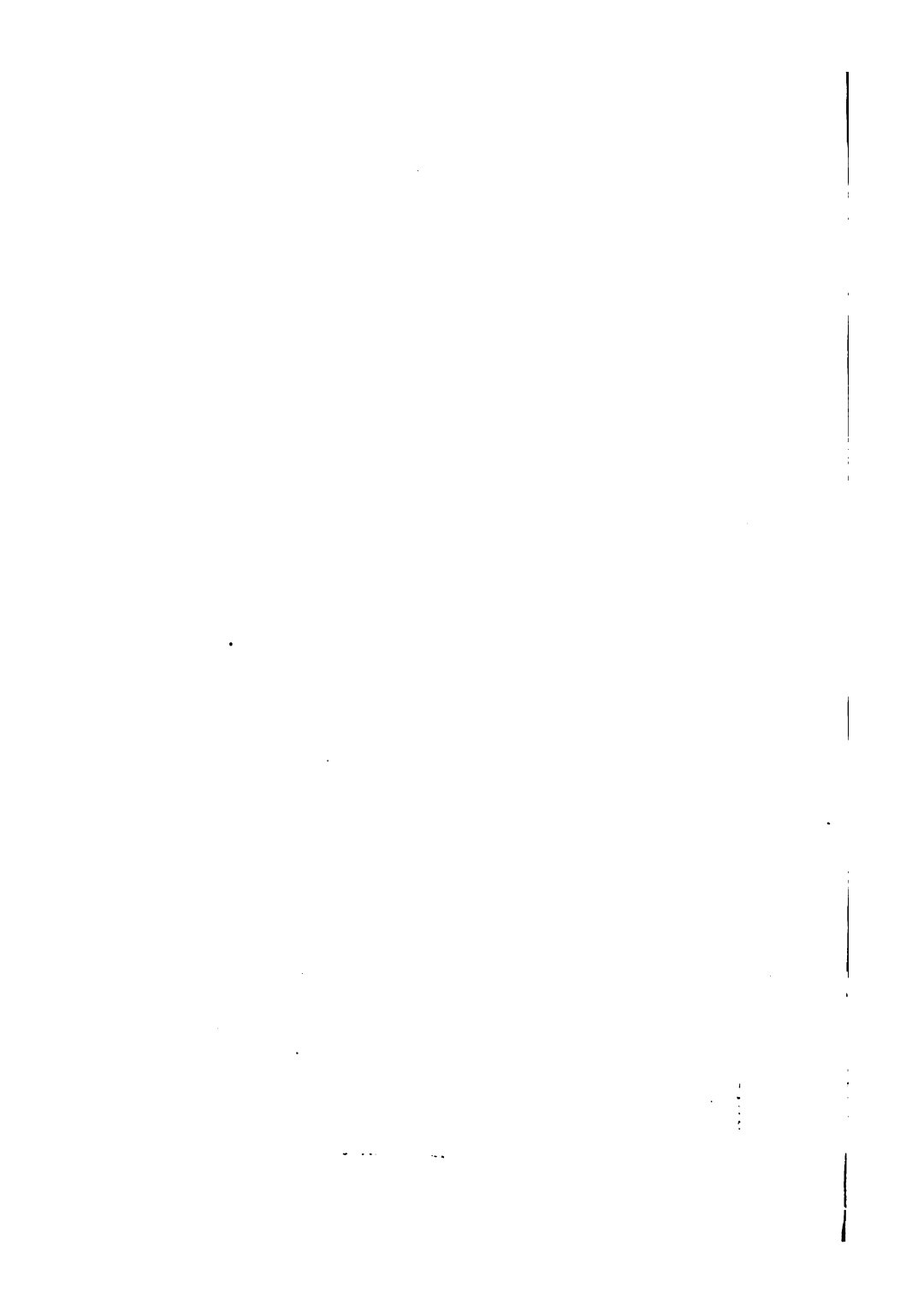


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THE BLAISDELL SPELLER

BOOK I

BY

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AND

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AUTHORS OF "THE CHILD LIFE READERS"

New York

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PREFACE

It is an established fact that this is a generation of poor spellers. With the passing of the old-fashioned spelling matches and the introduction of many new subjects into the school curriculum, interest in spelling was, for a time, abated. This interest has recently awakened, but the spelling has not improved proportionately.

In every subject which is taught in the schools it is power as well as knowledge which is the aim. Why should not this be true of spelling, and, if it is, how may the power be developed? By training the eye to see and the ear to hear, so that the mind may know the component parts of a word. The eye should see at a glance the letters in a written word, and the mind should note them in correct order. The ear should hear each sound and syllable in a spoken word, and the mind should record them and compare them with known sounds and syllables.

The eye training and ear training lessons in this book have been carefully prepared and successfully used in the schools. Pupils trained in this way can spell not only words given in the speller, but also, without study, words selected at random from their reading, geography, and history lessons.

While this power is being developed it should be constantly exercised. For this reason words have been selected from those used by the pupils in conversation

and recitation and arranged in lists as lessons to be learned.

Dictation exercises are given in connection with these lists in order that the pupils may have practice in using the words in sentences. These exercises lead also to the correct use of capital letters, punctuation marks, and paragraphs. Diacritical marks have not been used, as they lead to confusion and have nothing to do with the spelling of a word. The pronunciation of words may be found in the glossary, where it properly belongs. Pupils should be taught to use the glossary for both pronunciation and definition.

The Speller is divided into two books, the first book containing two parts and the second three parts. Each part includes sufficient material for a year's work.

Attention is therefore especially called to the eye training and ear training lessons, which lead to the development of power; the lists, which exercise this power; the dictation exercises, which furnish abundant practice in the written use of words; and the careful grading of the whole from the known to the unknown, from easy to difficult, from simple to complex.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

Aim. — This speller has been prepared with especial reference to developing in the pupils such power that they may be able to spell not only words which they have studied, but also words which they have never seen or have seen only occasionally. The eye training and ear training lessons have been arranged with this aim in view, and have been used very successfully in the schools. They should be used according to the following directions : —

Eye Training. — These lessons have been prepared to teach pupils to spell words which they have seen, but not studied. Pupils take their books and look thoughtfully at each word as it is pronounced distinctly by the teacher. Then books are closed and the words are written or spelled orally at dictation. At first give only a few words, and repeat in two or three days until the exercise is well done. Try to arouse interest and an earnest effort to succeed in this work. Children will acquire a habit of looking thoughtfully at words if they are required to do so. Dictate words from reading and other lessons occasionally to be spelled orally without study. Never allow guessing.

Ear Training. — Few of the words in the English language are spelled as they sound, but the ear and mind should be trained to hear and record all of the sounds and syllables in a spoken word. This training, if carefully conducted, will help the pupils in spelling words which they have never studied or even seen; and it will add greatly to their interest and furnish a stimulus to

effort. The lessons given under this head should be dictated and spelled orally or written without study. Repeat exercises until they are well done.

Lists of Words. — In order to exercise the power which is being developed by the lessons in eye and ear training, lists of words are given for study. They should be studied thoughtfully for a few minutes. There is little value in copying each word five or ten times. Children should examine each word, — see if it is spelled as it is sounded, if it is composed of familiar syllables or words, or wherein lies its peculiarity or difficulty.

Dictation Exercises have been arranged so that the pupils may have practice in using their knowledge of words. They should be well written, and capital letters and punctuation marks should be correctly used. Dictate slowly and distinctly, do not repeat, and give a short lesson. Quality not quantity is the object of this work.

Paragraphs. — As far as practicable the dictation exercises have been arranged in two or more paragraphs. Pupils should note this arrangement, select the key to each paragraph, and write their own exercises accordingly.

Reviews of both lists and dictation exercises are furnished at the end of each part. It is suggested that the lists be spelled orally. An occasional spelling match or a lesson in "spelling down" will add interest, but it should be short, sharp, and decisive.

Dictionary Practice will teach the use of words and the use of the dictionary. Each lesson may be repeated occasionally until the pupils are familiar with the synonyms.

Glossary. — Diacritical marks have not been used in the lists of words, as they lead to confusion and have nothing to do with the spelling of the words. The pronunciation and definition of words may be found in the glossary, which should be in constant use.

THE BLAISDELL SPELLER

PART I

I

home	where	cit y	learn
school	sum mer	coun try	les sons
a gain	va ca tion	cous ins	vis it

Vacation is ended.

Now we are going to school again.

Where have you been this summer?

We have been away from home.

Have you been to the city?

No, we visited our cousins in the country.

Now we must learn our lessons.

II

EYE TRAINING

sew	been	soap	once
own	they	aunt	soup
oar	half	hour	o bey
eye	some	knew	lamb

III

there	bright	yel low	breeze
ros es	pan sies	as ters	blos som
gar den	lil ies	flow ers	gold en rod

There are no roses in the garden.
 There are no pansies nor lilies.
 The fields are bright with flowers.
 The yellow goldenrod nods in the breeze.
 The asters look like stars.
 Goldenrod and asters blossom in the fall.

IV

COPY AND STUDY

The goldenrod is yellow;
 The corn is turning brown;
 The trees in apple orchards
 With fruit are bending down.

By all these lovely tokens
 September days are here,
 With summer's best of weather
 And autumn's best of cheer.

— HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

V

read y	har vest	cob	ker nels
stalks	tear	meal	ground
straight	stacked	husks	farm ers

The corn is ripe and ready to harvest.
 How tall and straight the corn stalks are.
 The farmers will tear off the ears of corn.
 Then the stalks will be stacked in the field.
 The husks must be torn from the ear.
 The kernels must be taken from the cob.
 Then the kernels will be ground into meal.
 How is corn meal used?

VI

EAR TRAINING

date	came	face	take
rate	fame	lace	bake
late	game	pace	lake
hate	lame	race	wake
gate	name	mace	sake
fate	dame	place	rake
mate	same	brace	brake

VII

hive	bread	pol len	search
cells	stores	flies	in sect
hon ey	nec tar	lives	win ter

The bee is a busy little insect.

He flies from flower to flower.

He is searching for pollen and nectar.

The nectar he makes into honey.

He stores the honey in cells in the beehive.

In the winter there are no flowers.

Then he lives in his hive and eats the
honey.

The pollen he makes into bee-bread.

The bee-bread is food for the baby bees.

VIII

COPY AND STUDY

He prayeth well who loveth well

Both man and bird and beast.

He prayeth best, who loveth best

All things both great and small ;

For the dear God who loveth us,

He made and loveth all.

— SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

IX

EAR TRAINING

bee	feed	feel	deep
see	seed	keel	sheep
tree	need	reel	creep
fee	reed	heel	sleep

X

EYE TRAINING

sound	noise	mouth	what
green	chirp	cricket	wings
curious	against	grasshopper	their

What a curious sound!

This green grasshopper is making the noise.

He rubs his legs against his wings.

That is the way that he chirps.

The crickets chirp in the same way.

They cannot make a sound with their mouths.

XI

easy	comb	suit	knee
many	sigh	busy	vein
none	wren	deaf	sign
does	ache	coax	view

XII

scat ters	ma ple	ber ries	ma ny
this tle	squir rels	cher ries	bur y
dan de li on	a corns	chest nuts	wa ter

Who scatters the seeds of the wild flowers?

The wind scatters the seeds of the thistle and dandelion.

The maple keys fly away on their wings.

Squirrels bury acorns and chestnuts for winter use and then forget them.

Birds eat berries and cherries and scatter the seeds.

Some seeds float away on the water.

There are many seeds that fly and many that roll.

XIII

EAR TRAINING

eat	deal	seam	weak
meat	meal	beam	peak
neat	veal	team	leak
seat	peal	cream	bleak
beat	seal	dream	creak
heat	heal	steam	streak

XIV

drive	through	ar rows	ground
coun try	yel low	fall en	rus tle
beau ti ful	birch	leaves	gold en

I have had a long drive in the country.

The trees are beautiful now.

The maples are red and yellow.

The birch leaves look like golden arrows.

Some leaves have fallen to the ground.

The dry leaves rustle as we walk through
the woods.

XV

COPY AND STUDY

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so.
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

XVI

EYE TRAINING

limb	fault	fruit	myrrh
knit	yeast	wom en	crumb
hymn	wring	guide	their
knob	cough	fi bre	chasm

XVII

win dows	howls	fast er	a cross
rat tles	kites	a round	driv en
chim ney	watch	house	wind mills

How the wind howls!

It rattles the doors and windows.

It whistles around the house.

It howls down the chimney.

The ripe fruit drops from the trees.

The seeds and leaves are scattered over the ground.

The clouds are driven across the sky.

The wind sails the ships upon the sea.

It turns the windmills faster and faster.

The boys fly their kites and watch them sail up into the clouds.

XVIII

EAR TRAINING

hide	mile	pine	ice
ride	tile	dine	slice
side	pile	mine	rice
tide	wile	vine	spice

XIX

blows	heavy	fog	grass
rain	water	river	brooks
clouds	thick	rushes	chatter
blade	stones	drooping	dark

The wind blows, and the rain is falling.
The clouds are dark and heavy.
There is a thick fog. We cannot see the hills.
The river rushes down to the sea.
How the brooks chatter over the stones!
The flowers lift their drooping heads.
Each tiny blade of grass holds a drop of
water.

XX

COPY AND STUDY

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever. — ALFRED TENNYSON.

XXI

va por	forms	stones	ponds
con dens es	frost	flow	some
dew	freez es	o ceans	oth er
hail	be comes	lakes	cool

The brooks flow into the rivers.

Some rivers flow into the ocean.

Other rivers fill the lakes and ponds.

The sun draws vapor from rivers, lakes
and oceans.

This vapor condenses and forms clouds.

From the clouds fall rain, hail, or snow.

Dew forms on the cool grass and stones
from the vapor in the air.

On a cold night the dew freezes and be-
comes frost.

XXII

EYE TRAINING

on ion	youth	eight	of ten
maize	sieve	could	a pron
aisle	wom an	a gain	rough
ought	sug ar	wrong	climb

XXIII

grow ing	stacked	po ta toes	fields
short er	pump kins	squash es	dig ging
har vest	ap ples	cel lar	rip en ing

The days are growing shorter.

We saw the harvest moon last night.

The corn is stacked in the fields.

The pumpkins are ripening in the sun.

The farmers are digging their potatoes.

We must put the squashes and the apples
in the cellar.

XXIV

peach es	pound	kinds	sour
pears	fruit	sweet	bas ket
grapes	doz en	thank	buy

Will you have some fruit?

Yes, I thank you. What kinds of fruit
have you in your basket?

I have sweet apples and sour apples.

I have peaches, pears and grapes.

I will buy a dozen pears and a pound of
grapes.

XXV

EAR TRAINING

sole	cone	rose	poke
pole	tone	hose	joke
dole	bone	nose	coke
mole	stone	pose	choke
stole	drone	chose	smoke
hole	throne	those	stroke

XXVI

COPY AND STUDY

O Moon! in the night I have seen you sailing
And shining so round and low;
You were bright, ah, bright! but your light
is failing,—
You are nothing now but a bow.

You Moon, have you done something wrong
in heaven,
That God has hidden your face?
I hope if you have, you will soon be forgiven
And shine again in your place.

— JEAN INGELOW.

XXVII

EYE TRAINING

first	thumb	de pot	dough
laugh	young	style	co coa
scent	flour	o cean	sauce
kneel	niece	wharf	build

XXVIII

night	to-night	soon	drawn
bright	bus y	pic tures	win ter
pane	fro zen	cov ered	won der ful

It is a cold night.

The moon is bright, and there is no wind.

The farmers say, "There will be a frost to-night."

Yes, Jack Frost is very busy.

He has frozen the vapor on the dry grass.

The white frost looks like snow.

He has drawn wonderful pictures on the window-pane.

The ground is frozen. The little brooks are covered with ice.

Winter will soon be here and we shall have snow.

XXIX

white	chest nut	thorns	o pened
last	burrs	fin gers	week
nut ting	sharp	pricked	tried

How white the grass is!
 Did it snow last night?
 No, there was a heavy frost.
 The grass and stones are white with frost.
 This is a good day to go nutting.
 The frost has opened the chestnut burrs.
 Last week the green burrs were shut tight.
 I tried to get some chestnuts.
 The sharp thorns pricked my fingers.
 When the nuts are ripe the frost opens the
 burrs.

XXX

EAR TRAINING

man	sang	hand	hash
tan	pang	sand	cash
ran	fang	band	rash
plan	rang	land	sash
bran	clang	stand	crash
span	sprang	brand	splash

XXXI

squirrels	acorns	chatter	nests
to-day	hear	hollow	teeth
gathering	branch	them	sharp

The squirrels are busy to-day.

They are gathering acorns and chestnuts.

They put the nuts in their nests in the hollow trees. In the winter they will eat them.

Hear the squirrels chatter to each other.

See them jump from branch to branch.

Have you ever seen a squirrel eat a nut?

His teeth are sharp and strong.

XXXII

wise	sharp	swiftly	mice
owl	strong	silently	claws
round	insects	twilight	prey

An owl is a wise-looking bird. His eyes are round and bright like a cat's eyes.

All day he sits on a branch and sleeps.

When it is twilight he goes hunting.

He is fond of mice and insects.

His claws are sharp and strong.

He flies swiftly and silently after his prey.

12

12

12

12

12

12

TE

XXXV

	fas tened	spun
i	con tains	e merge
r	co coon	beau ti ful
ly	rolled	cat er pil lar

ew brown leaves flutter in the wind.
w tightly they cling to the bare branches.
re is one that is rolled and fastened to
vig.
contains a cocoon.
waterpillar fastened the leaf to the twig.
en he rolled the leaf and spun his cocoon
re he will sleep all winter.
the spring a beautiful moth will emerge.

XXXVI

EAR TRAINING

	send	best	chess
	mend	rest	press
	lend	nest	bless
ll	trend	quest	stress
ll	spend	chest	cress

XXXIII

EYE TRAINING

has ten	squaw	syr up	board
earth	ea ger	fas ten	guide
bough	scene	knead	sword

XXXIV

COPY AND STUDY

Which way does the wind blow,
And where does he go?
He rides o'er the water
And over the snow;
O'er wood and o'er valley,
And over the height—
Where goats cannot traverse
He taketh his flight.

He rages and tosses,
And bare is the tree,
As when you look upward
You plainly can see—
But from whence he comes,
Or whither he goes,
There is no one can tell you,
There is no one who knows.

—MARY LAMB.

XXXV

cling	fastened	spun
brown	contains	emerge
flutter	cocoon	beautiful
tightly	rolled	caterpillar

A few brown leaves flutter in the wind.
 How tightly they cling to the bare branches.
 Here is one that is rolled and fastened to
 the twig.

It contains a cocoon.

A caterpillar fastened the leaf to the twig.
 Then he rolled the leaf and spun his cocoon
 in it.

Here he will sleep all winter.

In the spring a beautiful moth will emerge.

XXXVI

EAR TRAINING

bell	send	best	chess
tell	mend	rest	press
fell	lend	nest	bless
quell	trend	quest	stress
spell	spend	chest	cress

XXXVII

south	nut hatch	crow
ma ny	chick a dee	per haps
weath er	blue jay	scream ing
flown	to-mor row	wood peck er

Have you seen any birds this winter?

No, the birds have flown to the warm South.

Some birds like our cold weather.

Go into the woods to-morrow.

Look for a pine tree or a spruce tree.

Here live the chickadee and the nuthatch.

Perhaps you will hear the blue jays screaming.

You may see a woodpecker or a crow.

There are many birds that do not fly to the South.

XXXVIII

EYE TRAINING

a mong	al ways	min ute	caught
write	beau ty	tongue	bridge
knife	friend	peo ple	tow ard
taught	sleigh	weight	i ci cle

XXXIX

trunk	ham mer	bra ces	striking
head	clings	him self	stiff
drum	chisel	noise	chips
oak	bill	shaped	tail

Do you see that bird run up and down the trunk of the oak tree?

Yes, that is a woodpecker.

Look at his red head.

Hear him drum and hammer.

He makes the noise by striking his bill into the tree.

His bill is very sharp and strong. It is shaped like a chisel.

He is making a hole in the tree. See the chips fly.

In this hole he will make his home.

He clings to the tree with his strong claws, and braces himself with his stiff tail.

This world is so full of a number of things,
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings.

— ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

XL

COPY AND STUDY

Then the little Hiawatha
Learned of every bird its language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How they built their nests in Summer,
Where they hid themselves in Winter,
Talked with them whene'er he met them,
Called them "Hiawatha's Chickens."

XLI

fox	farm yard	some what	keen
goose	tracks	shep herd	scent
chick en	vis it ed	bush y	point ed

A fox visited the farmyard last night.
He carried away a chicken and a goose.
How do we know it was a fox?
We saw his tracks in the snow.
Have you ever seen a fox?
He looks somewhat like a shepherd dog.
He has long hair and a bushy tail.
His nose is pointed and he has a keen
scent.

XLII

EAR TRAINING

pill	mist	pick	dish
rill	list	sick	wish
mill	fist	lick	fish
still	grist	slick	swish

XLIII

rock y	moss	hun gry
brown	hill side	weath er
an i mals	us u al ly	au tumn
be comes	es pe cial ly	com for ta ble

The brown bear is a wild animal. His den is usually found on a rocky hillside.

In summer he eats leaves and berries.

He is especially fond of honey.

In the autumn he lines his den with moss and leaves. This makes a comfortable bed.

He also eats all that he can find and becomes very fat.

When the cold weather comes, he curls up on his bed and goes to sleep.

In the spring he emerges, thin and hungry.

XLIV

EYE TRAINING

wrist	knock	wound	breath
ex cept	sphere	heav en	knight
wealth	course	guin ea	scythe
neph ew	salm on	fau cet	plague
mus cle	or phan	col umn	sol emn

XLV

Pil grims	din ner	hymns
In di ans	danced	first
Thanks giv ing	wished	chil dren
ap point ed	in vit ed	ev er y

One autumn the Pilgrims had an abundant harvest.

They wished to thank God for his goodness.

They appointed a day for thanksgiving.

The Indians were invited to dinner.

After dinner the Pilgrims sang hymns.

The Indians sang and danced.

The children played games.

Every one was merry and happy.

This was the first Thanksgiving Day.

XLVI

COPY AND STUDY

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

— JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

XLVII

shines	bare	dressed	covered
brightly	fallen	roofs	fences
diamond	pure	sparkles	everything

The snow has fallen in the night.
Now the sun shines brightly.
How the snow sparkles in the sunshine!
It looks as if it were covered with diamonds.
The bare branches of the trees are dressed
in soft, white robes.
Roofs and fences are covered with snow.
Everything is bright in the morning light.

XLVIII

flakes	ti ny	crys tals	form
wool	points	pic tures	frost
sleeve	nee dles	beau ti ful	fast
stars	pret ty	for ests	moun tains

The snow is falling fast.

How pretty the snowflakes are.

They are as soft and white as wool.

Catch some on your sleeve and look at them.

The flakes look like tiny white stars.

Snow stars have six points.

The frost on the window-pane looks like needles.

The snow stars and frost needles are crystals.

The frost crystals form beautiful pictures.

I can see mountains and forests on the window-pane.

XLIX

EYE TRAINING

bu reau	sleigh	whol ly	e nough
liq uid	height	is land	cous in
au tumn	pierce	throat	sau cer
pige on	slight	an swer	school

L

EAR TRAINING

top	dock	nod	bog
stop	rock	rod	fog
crop	mock	plod	clog
strop	clock	trod	frog
drop	shock	shod	flog

LI

to-mor row	thinks	fire place	be side
hung	writ ten	San ta Claus	ev er y
stock ings	let ter	pres ents	know

To-morrow will be Christmas Day.

We have hung our stockings beside the fireplace.

Mary thinks that Santa Claus will fill them.

She has written him a letter.

To-morrow night we are going to have a Christmas tree.

There will be presents on the tree for every one.

Do you know why we give presents on Christmas Day?

LII

EYE TRAINING

feath er	plumb er	coun try	isth mus
ging ham	pump kin	des sert	drought
laun dry	spin ach	brought	freight
trou ble	be cause	breathe	colo nel

LIII

ce dar	scales	spruce	ev er green
cone	pine	hem lock	shel ter
fir	these	winged	birch

The leaves have fallen to the ground.

The elm, the birch and the oak are bare.

Some of the trees will be green all winter.

These are the evergreen trees.

The pine and fir are evergreen trees.

So are the spruce, cedar and hemlock.

The pine, spruce, fir and hemlock bear cones. Under the scales of these cones are winged seeds.

The cedar bears small, blue berries.

Winter birds find shelter in these evergreen trees.

LIV

COPY AND STUDY

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
 The flying cloud, the frosty light;
 The year is dying in the night;
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
 Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
 The year is going, let him go;
 Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
 The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
 Ring out the darkness of the land;
 Ring in the Christ that is to be.

— ALFRED TENNYSON.

LV

EYE TRAINING

circle	journey	toughen	martial
purse	thirsty	guiltar	biscuit
orchard	cupola	citron	machine
lantern	kitchen	forfeit	gracious

LVI

Jan u a ry	spring	twelve	year
Feb ru a ry	sea son	first	four
De cem ber	called	month	au tumn

This is the first day of the new year.

It is New Year's Day.

There are twelve months in the year.

January is the first month.

There are four seasons in the year.

The seasons are spring, summer, autumn
and winter.

This season is called winter.

The winter months are December, January
and February.

LVII

EAR TRAINING

must	lump	cuff	mush
just	hump	muff	rush
dust	pump	stuff	crush
rust	jump	ruff	hush
crust	trump	snuff	blush
thrust	clump	gruff	thrush

LVIII

build	gen tle	hatch	read y
bring	show ers	rip ens	young
skat ing	va ca tion	slid ing	crops

What do the seasons bring?

Winter brings ice and snow.

The children enjoy sliding and skating.

Spring brings flowers and gentle showers.

Then the birds come back and sing to us.

They build nests and hatch their young.

Summer brings hot days and the children have a long vacation.

In autumn the fruit ripens and the leaves fall from the trees.

Farmers harvest their crops and everything is made ready for winter.

LIX

EAR TRAINING

pack	pare	drew	mist
lack	rare	crew	list
stack	scare	screw	fist
crack	snare	threw	grist
quack	flare	strew	whist

LX

COPY AND STUDY

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful—
The Lord God made them all.

Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings—
He made their glowing colors,
He made their tiny wings.

—JOHN KEBLE.

LXI

EAR TRAINING—REVIEW

plate	wheel	bride	close
blame	creep	white	bran
trace	bleat	spine	sprang
stake	steal	splice	brand
three	stream	stole	crash
steed	bleak	prone	quell
trend	stroke	spill	swish
guest	grist	prop	clock
stress	trick	flog	plod

REVIEW

LXII

Vacation is ended and school has begun.
John is visiting his cousins in the country.
There are roses and lilies in my garden.
When do the goldenrod and asters blossom?
I like to see the tall corn stalks wave in the
breeze.

How white the corn is when the kernels are
popped.

The bees are searching for pollen and
nectar.

Where do the bees live in the winter?

LXIII

What a curious sound the crickets make.
Do you like to hear the crickets chirp?
The seeds of the thistle are scattered by the
wind.

Maple and elm seeds fly away on their
wings.

The maple leaves are red, but the oak
leaves are still green.

The birch leaves look like golden arrows.

REVIEW

LXIV

How the wind howls and whistles!
It rattles the doors and shakes the windows.
The clouds are thick and heavy.
There is a dense fog. We cannot see the
hills.

Vapor condenses and forms clouds.
From the clouds fall rain, hail and snow.
The days are shorter and cooler.
The farmers are harvesting their crops.
See this basket of fruit.
I have ripe apples, peaches, pears and
grapes.

LXV

Do you think there will be a frost to-night?
If there is, we can go nutting to-morrow.
I tried to get some chestnuts last week.
The sharp thorns pricked my fingers.
When the nuts are ripe, the frost opens the
burrs.

The squirrels are gathering nuts for the
winter.

How they chatter as they work.

REVIEW

LXVI

Many caterpillars spin cocoons.

Butterflies or moths come out of these cocoons.

Some of the birds stay with us all winter.

The crow, bluejay and chickadee do not fly to the South.

An owl is fond of mice and insects.

He flies swiftly and silently after his prey.

The owl looks wise and solemn.

LXVII

The woodpecker makes his home in the trunk of a tree.

His bill is strong and sharp like a chisel.

The chickadee is a cheerful little bird.

A fox has long hair and a bushy tail.

He has sharp eyes and a keen scent.

A bear sleeps through the cold winter weather.

Some bears are very fond of berries and honey.

REVIEW

LXVIII

The Pilgrims appointed a day for Thanksgiving.

They invited the Indians to their Thanksgiving dinner.

The leafless branches of the trees are covered with snow.

How the snow glistens and sparkles in the sunshine.

The snowflakes are star-shaped crystals.

Each snow star has six points.

LXIX

The pine, spruce and hemlock are evergreen trees.

They bear cones which contain seeds.

There are twelve months in the year.

In each year there are four seasons.

Which season do you prefer?

I like the summer because there are so many lovely flowers.

Fred likes the winter because he can skate and coast.

REVIEW

LXX	LXXI	LXXII
summer	view	hail
school	scatters	frost
vacation	thistle	freezes
home	squirrel	ocean
country	berries	maize
cousins	chestnut	onion
visit	drive	youth
lessons	beautiful	sugar
learn	through	apron
garden	arrows	harvest
pansies	ground	stacks
flowers	cough	pumpkin
breeze	fruit	squashes
yellow	crumb	cellar
bright	window	ripen
half	rattles	peaches
aunt	chimney	pound
sound	across	dozen
curious	whistle	first
noise	clouds	cocoa
chirp	heavy	brought
mouth	river	wonderful

REVIEW

LXXIII

cricket
their
ache
chatter
vapor
condenses
drawn
burrs
sharp
thorns
fingers
pricked
open
acorns
chatter
hollow
teeth
syrup
hasten
brown
flutter
cling

LXXIV

contains
cocoon
emerge
weather
flown
to-morrow
perhaps
insects
silently
wise
twilight
strong
animals
usually
especially
comfortable
hungry
weather
autumn
goose
tracks
shepherd

LXXV

claws
strong
trunk
drum
hammer
cling
braces
chisel
noise
striking
shaped
among
write
taught
knife
friend
sleigh
minute
tongue
people
bridge
icicle

REVIEW

LXXVI	LXXVII	LXXVIII
scent	mountain	spruce
keen	forest	evergreen
bushy	pictures	shelter
chicken	crystals	Christmas
nephew	needles	stockings
salmon	pointed	presents
orphan	sleeve	written
sphere	wool	letter
muscle	flakes	fireplace
pilgrim	stars	beside
Indian	bureau	feather
appointed	pigeon	gingham
writing	sleigh	trouble
hymn	island	plumber
danced	answer	brought
shines	throat	isthmus
brightly	saucer	freight
diamond	enough	kernel
roof	cedar	mouth
sparkles	cone	year
covering	scales	season
fences	hemlock	autumn

THE BLAISDELL SPELLER

PART II

I

March	balmy	sometimes
April	months	blossom
severe	tender	winter
breezes	season	springing
autumn	warmer	summer

II

There are four seasons in the year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The spring months are March, April and May. In March we have high winds and severe storms. There are a few warm days in April, with showers and balmy breezes.

As the days grow warmer, the trees blossom and send forth tender green leaves. The meadows become bright with the springing grass and blossoms.

III

June	No vem ber	cli mate
July	De cem ber	va ca tion
August	Jan u a ry	be cause
Sep tem ber	Feb ru a ry	squir rel
Oc to ber	pre pare	pleas ant

IV

The summer months are June, July and August. I like this season because the days are long and pleasant.

September, October and November are the autumn months. In this season ripe fruits are harvested. Birds seek a warmer climate, and squirrels fill their storehouses.

The winter months are December, January and February. The days are short and cold. Snow and ice cover the ground.

V

EYE TRAINING

zinc	dol phin	sul phur	bul le tin
hex a gon	pho net ic	phys ic	cab i net
cam phor	gi raffe	sphinx	cit i zen
ci pher	al pha bet	as sem bly	co lo ni al

VI

EAR TRAINING

coming	scraping	hoping	whistling
tasting	choking	fading	believing
having	skating	curing	obliging
leaving	joking	losing	breathing

VII

twen ti eth	pleas ant	lamb
thir ty-one	sel dom	prom ise
mois ture	wel comed	weath er
moun tains	li on	of ten

VIII

March is the first of the spring months. There are thirty-one days in the month. The twentieth day is the last day of winter.

March is often called "the month of winds." The north and east winds rush down the mountain sides, drying the moisture which is formed by the melting snow and ice.

It is seldom a pleasant month, but it is welcomed for its promise of bright spring weather. There is an old saying that if March comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb.

IX

su gar	car ried	fes ti val
grove	dis ap peared	moulds
in sert	col lec ted	syr up
buck et	poured	ket tles

X

In March, before the snow has disappeared, the farmer and his men go to the maple grove. They bore small holes in the trunk of each tree and insert a wooden spout. On the end of this spout a pail is hung.

Part of the sap in the tree flows through the spout into the pail. This sap is collected and carried to the camp. There it is boiled in huge kettles until it becomes as thick as syrup. If maple sugar is to be made, the syrup is boiled still longer and then poured into moulds.

XI

EYE TRAINING

char ac ter	tow ard	hu mil i ty
to-mor row	re cess	threat en
dil i gent	ac com plish	drought
tis sue	mer chant	har mo ny

XII

burst	blan ket	thirs ty	peep
roots	ground	road side	a gain
frost	ap pear	nour ish ment	shoots
sprout	ten der	hid den	earth

XIII

All winter the roots of grass and flowers have been kept warm under a blanket of leaves and snow. Now the snow is melted and the frost is out of the ground.

The roots push out into the soft earth. The tiny seeds swell and sprout. The warm rains bring nourishment to the thirsty plants.

The grass sends forth tender green shoots. Buds swell and burst on the trees and the tiny green leaves appear. New plants spring up everywhere, and spring is here again.

XIV

EAR TRAINING

my self	in come	out do	watch
your self	in tend	out come	watch ful
him self	in dex	out look	watch ing
it self	in dent	out weigh	watch man

XV

un til	im mense	prom ise
dan de li on	vi o lets	prism
shin ing	heav en	In di an
shaped	pop pies	or ange

XVI

We have just had a hard shower. Now the sun is shining brightly, and there is a beautiful rainbow in the sky. It is shaped like an immense bow, and is sometimes called "the bow of promise."

There are six colors in the rainbow. They are red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet. If you hang a glass prism in the sun you will see these colors on the wall.

The Indians called the rainbow the heaven of the wild flowers. Can you see violets, poppies and buttercups in the rainbow?

XVII

pan sy	bal sam	ge ra ni um
dai sy	sy rin ga	nas tur tium
as ter	dah lia	hy dran gea
li lac	clem a tis	mar i gold

XVIII

COPY AND STUDY

My heart leaps up when I behold
 A rainbow in the sky ;
 So was it when my life began ;
 So is it now I am a man ;
 So be it when I shall grow old,
 Or let me die !
 The child is father of the man ;
 And I could wish my days to be
 Bound each to each by natural piety.

— WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

XIX

EYE TRAINING

im por tant	sep a rate	pe nin su la
nour ish ment	con ti nent	mul ti ply
va ri e ty	con tin u al	hy dro gen

XX

EAR TRAINING

slip ping	sit ting	put ting	step ping
stir ring	scrub bing	wrap ping	hit ting
hop ping	dig ging	run ning	flit ting
get ting	cut ting	rob bing	whip ping

XXI

north	bunt ing	wood peck er
year	vir e o	res i dent
ear ly	o ri ole	spend
cli mate	jun co	chang ing
thrush	blue jay	mi grate

XXII

Some of our birds are residents, others migrate with the changing seasons. The resident birds stay with us all the year, but they usually have winter and summer homes. The bluejay and woodpecker are resident birds.

The birds that like a warm climate spend the summer with us. Among these are the bluebird, thrush, oriole and vireo.

Many birds prefer a cold climate. These birds come to us in winter and migrate to the North in the early spring. The junco, snow-bunting and snowflake are winter birds.

XXIII

pig eon	os trich	ea gle	gros beak
swal low	ca na ry	cuck oo	king bird
par rot	tan a ger	bob o link	gold finch

XXIV

morn ing	fa ther	lined	in sects
or chard	moth er	a mong	e nough
build ing	sticks	hatched	placed
breast	us u al ly	shel tered	strong

XXV

I saw two robins building a nest in the orchard. A robin has a red breast. His wings and back are black. The young birds have brown spots on their breasts.

A robin's nest is built of sticks and mud. It is usually lined with hay. The nest is placed high up among the branches, where it is sheltered by the green leaves.

When the young birds are hatched, they are fed with worms and insects. When they are strong enough, the father and mother teach their little ones to fly.

XXVI

EYE TRAINING

cir cu late	a rith me tic	knuc kle
re li gion	de ci sion	jour ney
com pan ion	ma jor i ty	o pin ion

XXVII

COPY AND STUDY

Hail, beauteous stranger of the grove!
Thou messenger of spring!
Now Heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.

Delightful visitant! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
I hear the sound of music sweet
From birds among the bowers.

Sweet bird! Thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year!

— JOHN LOGAN.

XXVIII

EAR TRAINING

end less	kind ness	help ful	mis lead
hope less	lame ness	will ful	mis shape
arm less	late ness	truth ful	mis direct
fear less	like ness	thank ful	mis taken
friend less	sick ness	skill ful	mis fortune

XXIX

val ue	de stroy	gor geous	pre fer
con sists	in fest	plu mage	wo ven
large ly	bree ze	droop ing	milk weed
des sert	o ri ole	sway ing	flax

XXX

The oriole is a bird of gorgeous plumage. His nest is woven of string, milkweed-silk and flax. It is shaped like a pocket and is hung on the tip of a drooping branch. The oriole prefers a tall elm for a home and seems to enjoy swinging and swaying in the breeze.

This bird is of great value to the gardener, as his food consists largely of insects. He likes cherries for dessert, but he pays for them by destroying the insects and caterpillars that infest the cherry-trees.

XXXI

EYE TRAINING

pe des tri an	par ti tion	neigh bor
rep re sent	ap pa ra tus	twee zers
dec o rate	in ven tion	ar te sian
ge og ra phy	nat u ral	mole cule

XXXII

en e mies	fo li age	suit a ble	firm ly
bur rows	hum ming	choose	swal low
col or	care ful	pro tec ted	dense
trunk	se lect	li chens	chis els

XXXIII

The birds have many enemies. For this reason they are careful to select a suitable place for a home. Some of them choose a tree, others build in a bush or on the ground.

If a nest is built in a tree, it is sheltered by the dense foliage. If it is on the ground, it is protected by the grass or hidden under a heap of leaves and twigs.

The humming-bird builds a nest of lichens. The woodpecker chisels a hole in the tree-trunk. A bank swallow burrows into a sand-bank, while a chimney-swift makes his home in an unused chimney.

XXXIV

deer	bea ver	pan ther	el e phant
moose	leop ard	gi raffe	hy e na
ze bra	mon key	buf fa lo	rein deer

XXXV

COPY AND STUDY

The swallow is a mason,
And underneath the eaves
He builds a nest, and plasters it
With mud and hay and leaves.

Of all the weavers that I know,
The oriole is the best ;
High on the branches of the tree
She hangs her cozy nest.

Some little birds are miners :
Some build upon the ground :
And busy little tailors, too,
Among the birds are found.

— SELECTED.

XXXVI

EAR TRAINING

land ing	jump ing	fail ing	seem ing
light ing	fill ing	fall ing	swing ing
fold ing	sail ing	mould ing	sing ing
mail ing	ring ing	wail ing	lay ing
nail ing	swell ing	rail ing	heal ing

XXXVII

ex am ine	us u al ly	au tumn
scales	sev er al	ter mi nal
pro tect	clus ter	lat er al
cov ered	stick y	con tain

XXXVIII

In the early autumn, before the leaves fall from the trees, tiny buds form on the twigs and branches. These buds are usually covered with brown scales, which protect them from the severe cold.

Let us examine this lilac twig. There are three terminal buds and many lateral buds. Under the green scales are several tiny leaves and a cluster of flower buds.

Here is a horse-chestnut bud that is covered with brown scales and sticky gum. The leaves inside are wrapped in soft, white wool.

XXXIX

spruce	lo cust	pop lar	wal nut
lin den	wil low	hol ly	hick o ry
cy press	hem lock	ha zel	ju ni per

XL

EAR TRAINING

re quest	pro tect	post pone	pre fix
re quire	pro cure	post al	pre tend
re name	pro vide	post age	pre text
re write	pro scribe	post mark	pre vent
re late	pro voke	post script	pre scribe

XLI

COPY AND STUDY

I come, I come ! ye have called me long ;
I come o'er the mountains with light and song ;
Ye may trace my step o'er the waking earth
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have looked o'er the hills of the stormy
North,
And the larch has hung all his tassels forth ;
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
The reindeer bounds o'er the pastures free,
The pine has a fringe of softer green,
And the moss looks bright where my step has
been.

— FELICIA D. HEMANS.

XLII

lev elled	har row	cu cum bers
sea son	po ta toes	cul ti va ted
plough	let tuce	in sects
ridg es	hard y	guard ed
fur rows	squash es	de struc tive

XLIII

When the frost is out of the ground, the soil is broken with the plough. Then the ridges and furrows are levelled with the harrow.

Now the soil is ready for the seeds, but they are not all planted at the same time. Peas, potatoes and lettuce are hardy, but beans, corn, cucumbers and squashes are easily killed by the frost.

As soon as the plants begin to grow, they are cultivated and guarded against destructive insects and animals.

XLIV

spin ach	cab bage	cel er y
pars ley	car rot	pump kin
rhu barb	tur nip	dan de li on
mel on	par snip	as par a gus

XLV

plant ed	plain ly	pushed	pro vide
sowed	ap peared	sev er al	e nough
sprout	rad i cle	leaf lets	ob tain

XLVI

We have a window-garden in our school-room. One end of the box is made of glass so that we may watch the seeds as they sprout. We could see one bean plainly. It swelled until it burst its skin, then a tiny white stem appeared. This stem is called the radicle.

As the radicle grew longer, it pushed its way down into the moist earth. At the same time two seed-leaves pushed slowly out of the ground. These seed-leaves provide nourishment for the plant until it is strong enough to obtain its own food from the earth and air.

XLVII

pet al	sta men	pol len
se pal	pis til	o va ry
co rol la	an ther	em bry o
ca lyx	stig ma	pet i ole

XLVIII

EYE TRAINING

priv i lege	av e nue	se ces sion
ver ti cal	stat ue	mu ci lage
hor i zon tal	in tro duce	con nec tion
o blique	cen tu ry	glo ri ous

XLIX

gar den	fra grant	hy a cinth	cro cus
crowd	gor geous	val ley	dain ty
daf fo dil	tu lip	de light	hun dred

L

Come with me into my garden. It is spring once more, and my flowers are awakening.

See this crowd of golden daffodils. Here are gorgeous tulips and fragrant hyacinths. The grass is dotted with tiny crocuses.

My lilacs are budded, and soon will fill the air with fragrance. In this corner are lilies-of-the-valley. In a few days the green leaves will form a beautiful carpet.

In June I shall have hundreds of roses, and my pansies will open their bright eyes. All summer my garden is a delight to me.

LI

coun try	fra grant	sta mens
robed	swarm	num er ous
or chards	fam i ly	with er
pur est	pet als	thick ened

LII

The fruit trees are in blossom and the orchards are beautiful. The peach trees are robed in pink, while cherry, pear and plum are dressed in purest white.

The apple blossoms are fragrant. The bees find nectar and pollen in the flowers. There are swarms of busy workers in the orchard.

The apple blossom has five petals and five green sepals. The stamens are numerous. The thickened part of the pistil contains the seeds. After the petals fall and the stamens wither, this part becomes an apple.

LIII

peach	pear	lem on
grape	date	ol ive
or ange	prune	cur rant
ba na na	a pri cot	co coa nut

LIV

EAR TRAINING

up ward	over do	under take
back ward	over take	under stand
after ward	over cast	under hand
out ward	over heard	under brush
for ward	over look	under neath

LV

COPY AND STUDY

The year's at the Spring,
 And day's at the Morn ;
 Morning's at seven ;
 The hillside's dew-pearled ;
 The lark's on the wing ;
 The snail's on the thorn ;
 God's in his Heaven —
 All's right with the world !

— ROBERT BROWNING.

LVI

EYE TRAINING

de par ture	or di na ry	sub tract
em er ald	gnawed	val iant
e nor mous	pos ses sion	de ci sion
ex am ine	gran deur	tel e gram

LVII

wil low	sweet est	shad-bush
pow der y	cow slip	a nem o ne
he pat i ca	swamps	trem bles
quest	cher ry	cat kin

LVIII

“Wake up, wake up!” sang the robins. The pussy willows pushed back their hoods, and the alders shook out their powdery curls. The tiny blossoms of the mayflower peeped out from under the green leaves. The violets and hepaticas opened their blue eyes. The bees started out on their quest for honey, and the birds sang their sweetest songs.

LIX

The fields are bright with dandelions, and the cowslips shine in the swamps. The wild cherry and shad-bush blossom by the roadside, and the anemones tremble in the wind.

The trees are sending forth leaves and blossoms. There are catkins on the birch and poplar, and the swamp maples are changing from red to green.

LX

mead ows	brown	del i cate	stump
fern	care ful ly	rolled	curled
blan ket	al ways	wrapped	frond
leaf-mould	warm est	chil ly	bleak

LXI

In the woods and meadows the baby ferns are peeping out at the sun. All winter they have been covered with a thick blanket of leaves and snow. Each frond was tightly rolled, curled and wrapped in brown wool.

Now it is time for them to peep up through the leaf-mould. As they grow, the woolly covering is pushed back, but it does not disappear until the warmest days have come. There are chilly winds in the spring, from which the delicate fronds need protection.

LXII

EAR TRAINING

super fine	al most	sun rise	some thing
super fix	al ready	sun set	noth ing
super vise	al so	sun shine	any thing
super add	al ways	sun light	every thing

LXIII

EYE TRAINING

des per ate	con ceit	pro vi sions
in her it	ma gi cian	pas sen gers
ig no rant	mus tach es	en gi neer
lan guish	par tic u lar	u ni form

LXIV

dis played	through	col lec tion
melt ed	win dows	base-ball
games	anx ious	Sat ur day
mar bles	va ried	re sem ble

LXV

The snow has disappeared, and the ice has melted. Marbles and tops are displayed in the shop-windows. Hoops and jump-ropes, bats and balls, are for sale at all toy-shops. Each boy is anxious to have the largest and most varied collection of marbles.

On Saturdays the boys play base-ball, or try their skill at spinning tops. Some of the older ones bring kites, which they have made to resemble huge birds, and the children like to watch them sailing through the air.

LXVI

in stinct	del i cate	civ il ized
com mon	tun nel	wig wams
pa tient ly	na tions	bur row
con struct	an i mals	hol low

LXVII

The instinct of home-making is common to both animals and man. Bees work patiently to construct a hive. Spiders spin delicate webs, and ants tunnel into the sand. Squirrels live in hollow trees; bears and foxes find a den in rocky caves. Woodchucks burrow into the earth.

Among uncivilized nations the homes are more nearly like those of animals. In the cold countries blocks of ice are formed into small huts. In warmer lands tents and wigwams are made of boughs and skins.

LXVIII

par lor	clos et	base ment	pi az za
cham ber	stair case	pan try	bal co ny
gar ret	cel lar	li bra ry	ve ran da

LXIX

wa kened	spar kled	a cross
gor geous	di a monds	float ed
paint ed	dif fer ent	ob scur ing

LXX

I was wakened at dawn this morning by the songs of the birds. The clouds were painted in gorgeous colors. The sun rode like a ball of fire in their midst, and the dew sparkled in the grass like diamonds.

At noon the soft, white clouds floated slowly across the blue sky. How far away they seemed, and how different from the clouds in winter. They were no longer thick and heavy, hanging close to the earth and obscuring the mountain-tops.

LXXI

EYE TRAINING

an nu al	pur suit	se vere
gov ern	urch in	fath om
emp tied	tor toise	fea tures
a bun dant	me chan ic	ap plause
ar go sy	po lit i cal	drug gist

LXXII

glo ry	flames	sun set
clouds	seemed	crec cent
shone	be low	changed
sil ver	soft est	hor i zon
col ors	eve ning	dis ap pear

LXXIII

At sunset the sky was once more a field of glory. At first the clouds seemed to burn with flames of gold and red.

As the sun disappeared below the horizon, the color changed to softest tints of violet and pink. At length the evening star appeared, and the silver crescent of the new moon shone out from the clear, blue sky.

LXXIV

pearl	sap phire	az ure	car mine
o pal	di a mond	pur ple	au burn
ru by	em er ald	am ber	lav en der
to paz	am e thyst	scar let	ma roon
gar net	tur quoise	eb o ny	crim son

LXXV

waft ed	oc ca sion al	cheer ful ly
twi light	lis ten ing	crick et
in ces sant	myr i ad	glis ten

LXXVI

It is a summer night. The sky is clear, and the stars shine brightly. There is a gentle breeze wafting the odors of fragrant flowers from my garden.

The birds have sung their twilight songs and gone to sleep, but the incessant calls of the whip-poor-will and an occasional cry from a distant owl come to my listening ear. The meadow twinkles with the myriad fireflies, the crickets are chirping cheerfully in the grass, and, now and then, a bat darts swiftly and silently before my face.

LXXVII

EAR TRAINING

be fore	some thing	every one
be hind	some where	every body
be come	some what	every where
be held	hand some	every thing

LXXVIII

different	jingle	sleigh
moonlight	silence	through
except	insects	glisten
winter	covers	heavens

LXXIX

How different is a night in winter! Then it is clear and cold, snow covers the ground and glistens in the white moonlight. The myriad stars sparkle and twinkle in the deep blue heavens.

The wind is still, there are no insects, no birds to break the silence with their songs, and no sound comes through the frosty air except the crack of a whip or the merry jingle of sleigh-bells.

LXXX

EYE TRAINING

especial	warrior	vision
specialty	industry	acquaint
thousandth	mischievous	unlucky
speculate	breakfast	acrobatic
umbrella	communicate	definite

LXXXI

wan dered	for got ten	tongue
gath er ing	fi nal ly	chrys a lis
bou quet	hon ey suc kle	co coon
but ter flies	thrust	thought

LXXXII

Alice wandered through the field, gathering a bouquet of wild flowers and watching the bees and birds. At length she saw a big butterfly with golden spots on his wings.

She followed him as he flitted from flower to flower, until he alighted on a honey-suckle. After resting a moment with his wings closed, he unrolled his long, thread-like tongue and thrust it into the flower.

Caterpillars spin a cocoon or form a chrysalis. From these come moths or butterflies. Most butterflies are very short-lived.

LXXXIII

wasp	hor net	ka ty did
gnat	lo cust	mos qui to
flea	bee tle	cat er pil lar
roach	spi der	cen ti pede

LXXXIV

ge og ra phy	An der sen	les son
a rith me tic	en joyed	sev er al
spell ing	frac tions	ex am ples
lan guage	dec i mals	per form

LXXXV

To-morrow will be the last day of the school year. We have worked during the year on our lessons. We have studied geography, arithmetic, reading, spelling, and language. We have also learned to write, sing, and draw.

In our reading lessons we read several books. I enjoyed "Andersen's Fairy Tales" the best. In arithmetic we have learned to perform examples in fractions and decimals.

LXXXVI

re cite	gram mar	di vide
pro mote	ex am ine	mul ti ply
teach er	pro nounce	quo tient
pu pil	va ca tion	div i dend
re cess	sub tract	di vi sor

LXXXVII

o ral	spring	stud ied
writ ten	brook	u ni ted
some times	val ley	an oth er
cap tain	plain	ex cur sion

LXXXVIII

Our spelling lessons were both oral and written. Sometimes we had a spelling match, and once I was captain of one side.

This is the first year we have studied geography. I liked it very much. We studied about our own town, our state and the United States. Sometimes we had our geography lesson out of doors. Once we went to see a spring, a rill and a brook. On another excursion we saw a hill, a valley and a plain.

LXXXIX

coast	is land	na tive
beach	isth mus	for eign
shore	moun tain	sur face
peb ble	pen in su la	con ti nent

XC

EYE TRAINING

fer ule	ad van tage	co coa nut
for eign	em broi der	pyr a mid
fa mil iar	jeal ous	gnawed
an chor	be hav ior	con verse
com pan ion	length en	cu ri os i ty

XCI

COPY AND STUDY

My schoolroom lies on the meadow wide,
Where under the clover the sunbeams hide,
Where the long vines cling to the mossy bars,
And the daisies twinkle like fallen stars ;

My lessons are written in clouds and trees,
And no one whispers, except the breeze,
Who sometimes blows, from a secret place,
A stray, sweet blossom against my face.

O, come ! O, come ! or we shall be late,
And autumn will fasten the golden gate.
Of all the schoolrooms in east or west
The school of Nature I love the best.

—KATHARINE LEE BATES.

EAR TRAINING — REVIEW

XCII	XCIII	XCIV
overlook	lighting	landlocked
painless	jumping	forbidden
quickness	request	protect
healthful	proscribe	herself
exit	underbrush	indent
interpose	uneasy	outweigh
underneath	superhuman	fearless
altogether	although	likeness
outward	sunstroke	thankful
overtaken	everything	misshape
friendless	before	relate
sickness	somewhat	provoke
truthful	everybody	postscript
misfortune	exchange	pretext
skating	forgive	forward
whistling	foreground	overcast
yourself	postmark	undertake
instruct	prevent	unheard
outlook	afterward	superfine
watchful	overheard	always
knitting	supernatural	sunlight
whipping	foretaste	foreground

REVIEW

XCV

There are four seasons in the year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The spring months are March, April and May. The summer months are June, July and August. September, October and November are the autumn months. December, January and February are winter months.

XCVI

In winter the ground is covered with ice and snow. In spring the birds sing their sweetest songs, and the fields are bright with flowers. The summer days are long and sunny. Autumn brings ripe fruits, and crops are harvested.

XCVII

Can you tell what season it is by the appearance of the trees? In winter the branches are bare. With the first warm days of spring the buds open, and leaves and flowers appear. In summer the fruit ripens, and in the fall the leaves turn from green to red and gold.

REVIEW

XCVIII

The twenty-first of March is the first day of spring. March is a month of winds and stormy weather, but it is welcome for its promise of birds, flowers and sunny days.

Before the snow disappears the farmers begin to make maple sugar. They tap the trees in the maple groves and collect the sap in wooden pails. This sap is boiled until it becomes syrup. If maple sugar is to be made, the syrup is boiled and then poured into moulds.

XCIX

The robin has a red breast and black wings. He builds his nest of sticks and mud and lines it with hay and feathers. The young birds are fed with worms and insects until they are strong enough to learn to fly.

The gorgeous plumage of the oriole makes him a beautiful bird. The orioles weave a nest of string and flax, and line it with feathers. Their food consists largely of worms and insects, but they are fond of cherries.

REVIEW

C

Some of our birds are residents. Others migrate with the changing seasons. Resident birds are the birds that stay with us all the year. Many birds prefer to spend the winter in a warm climate, while others come to us only in the winter.

The crow is one of our resident birds, orioles and bobolinks are summer visitors, and the junco is a winter bird.

CI

Birds have many enemies. For this reason they are careful in the selection of a home. Nests are placed in the trees so that they are sheltered by the thick foliage, or they are hidden in the tall grass or under rocks, twigs and dry leaves.

The woodpecker chisels his home in the trunk of a tree; the swallow builds a nest under the eaves or burrows in a sand-bank; the chimney-swift hides his nest and little ones in an unused chimney.

REVIEW

CII

The spring is the farmer's busiest season. The soil must be ploughed and harrowed, and the seeds must be planted. When the young plants have begun to grow, the garden must be hoed and weeded, and destructive insects must be guarded against.

We have a window-garden in our school-room. In it we planted peas, beans, corn, squashes and cucumbers.

CIII

"Wake up, wake up!" sang the robins. The trees sent forth their leaves, the flowers opened their eyes, the bees started out on their quest for nectar and pollen, and the woods echoed to the songs of the birds.

The apple and cherry trees are in full bloom. Look at this cherry blossom. It has five white petals and five green sepals. This thick part contains the seed. It will soon become a cherry. The apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry belong to the rose family.

REVIEW

CIV

Have you ever seen a rainbow? We had a hard shower yesterday. After the shower was over the sun appeared and a beautiful rainbow arched the eastern sky. The Indians called the rainbow the heaven of the wild flowers.

CV

Come with me into my garden. I will show you golden daffodils and fragrant hyacinths. There are two beds of gorgeous tulips, and the lawn is dotted with crocuses. My lilacs are budded, and the leaf buds on my rose bushes are beginning to look green.

CVI

Have you ever watched the clouds on a summer day? At sunrise they are piled high on the eastern horizon and are painted in gorgeous colors. At noon soft, fleecy clouds float slowly across, while at sunset the tinted clouds lie in long banks above the western hills.

REVIEW

CVII

Caterpillars form a chrysalis or spin a cocoon. From these emerge moths or butterflies. Most of the butterflies are short lived. During their brief life they flit from flower to flower, sipping the nectar through their long thread-like tongues.

It is delightful to be out-of-doors on a summer night. The fireflies look like tiny stars in the meadows, the crickets chirp cheerfully, the whip-poor-wills call incessantly, and occasionally an owl hoots in the distance.

CVIII

The instinct of home-making is common to both animals and man. Among uncivilized nations the homes are little more than rude huts which are constructed of materials easily procured. In civilized countries houses are built of brick, wood and stone. In cold countries huts are built of blocks of ice. In warm lands wigwams are made of boughs and skins.

REVIEW

CIX

blossoms
autumn
sometimes
squirrel
vacation
alphabet
camphor
sulphur
citizen
colonial
bulletin
hexagon
festival
collected
carried
character
diligent
tissue
accomplish
merchant
generous
harvest

CX

recess
jealous
thirsty
nourishment
blanket
roadside
dandelion
promise
arched
heavens
immense
violets
important
cultivate
variety
vision
oxygen
hydrogen
regular
appearance
occasion
sweetest

REVIEW

CXI

orchard
insects
usually
sheltered
breast
enough
abundance
opinion
majority
arithmetic
religion
government
companion
decision
gorgeous
plumage
prefer
infest
consists
oriole
largely
ripens

CXII

enemies
foliage
suitable
lichen
chisel
dense
manufacture
decorate
geography
invention
uniform
experiment
neighbor
examine
cluster
terminal
lateral
several
contain
scales
ridges
unused

REVIEW

CXIII

lettuce
squashes
cucumbers
woodchuck
potatoes
harrow
levelled
allowed
vertical
horizontal
oblique
quantity
mucilage
precious
remarkable
avenue
century
glorious
introduce
connection
feathers
foliage

CXIV

garden
daffodil
fragrant
crocus
hyacinth
dainty
delight
tulips
carpet
crowd
already
lilac
understand
million
numerous
family
evidently
sepal
petal
stamens
pistil
insects

REVIEW

CXV

emerald
enormous
straight
hepatica
ordinary
subtract
telegram
suggestion
anemone
catkin
poplar
telephone
meadows
decayed
delicate
bleak
cheerfully
desperate
punishment
engineer
resident
vertical

CXVI

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
magician
neighbor
tweezers

REVIEW

CXVII

anxious
resemble
instinct
location
convenient
wigwams
civilized
patiently
decorated
materials
construct
tunnel
crimson
obscuring
horizon
different
crescent
especial
thousandth
umbrella
illustrate
artesian

CXVIII

indefinite
extravagant
consequence
communicate
forgotten
bouquet
chrysalis
cocoon
honeysuckle
finally
butterflies
examples
fraction
decimal
language
lesson
enjoyment
clusters
daisies
whispering
buttercups
vacation

REVIEW

CXIX

occasional
incessant
myriad
twilight
silence
listening
jingle
dolphin
phonetic
horizontal
oblique
citizen
colonial
magnificent
wonderful
moisture
geography
receding
polished
station
giraffe
camphor

CXX

foreign
embroider
manufacture
represent
invention
assembly
cipher
apparatus
established
experiment
twentieth
midnight
signal
eagerly
festival
harmony
alternate
merchant
anchor
behavior
curiosity
humility

REVIEW

CXXI

aster
balsam
dahlia
geranium
marigold
nasturtium
pigeon
ostrich
canary
cuckoo
eagle
bobolink
swallow
beaver
hyena
leopard
monkey
panther
elephant
buffalo
reindeer
giraffe

CXXII

linden
poplar
juniper
locust
hemlock
hickory
spinach
rhubarb
cabbage
parsnip
asparagus
celery
turnip
carrot
corolla
calyx
petiole
currant
lemon
banana
apricot
cocoanut

DICTIONARY PRACTICE

CXXIII

The fox has a *keen* scent.

The Indians held a maple *festival* in the spring.

The ice-laden branches *sparkled* in the sun.

A bushel *contains* thirty-two quarts.

There was a *dense* fog at sea.

The boy read the book with *enjoyment*.

A seal *emerged* from the water.

Bulletins of the victory were posted.

CXXIV

The people of the United States are *civilized*.

Numbers may be expressed by Roman *characters*.

The dress was *decorated* with jet.

Butterflies' wings are *delicate*.

The little girl threw *crumbs* of bread to the birds.

My *companion* was an old friend.

A serious *disaster* befell the sailors.

NOTE.—Substitute for the words which are in italics synonyms found in the glossary.

CXXV

Myriads of fireflies danced in the meadow.
The *family* assembled for evening prayer.
An *immense* throng awaited the arrival of
the Queen.

Roots and plants find *nourishment* in the
soil.

The lamp hung in a *niche* in the cavern.

He was a *pilgrim* on the face of the earth.

The pupil received *punishment* for his
offence.

CXXVI

The soldiers fought the *enemy* fiercely.

Enough is as good as a feast.

The classes were *examined* on the last day
of school.

I saw a *curious* sight this morning.

An *enormous* amount of coal is burned in
the factory.

The girl is *diligent* in school.

Public schools were *established* in New Eng-
land.

The sunset was a *gorgeous* display of color.

CXXVII

The Yosemite Valley is a *wonderful* work of Nature.

He *journeyed* across the desert on the back of a camel.

It was an excellent *location* for the castle.

The house was built in a *bleak* situation.

I have received no *answer* to my letter.

The clouds *obscure* the sun.

The *breeze* wafted the odor of flowers from my garden.

CXXVIII

A day of Thanksgiving was *appointed* by the Pilgrims.

The flowers in the *bouquet* were well selected.

I have at last *accomplished* my task.

Many inventions have been made during the last *century*.

One bushel *contains* thirty-two quarts.

The children fed the swans with *crumbs* of bread.

The butterfly has *delicate* wings.

VOCABULARY

ạ bũn'dançe, sufficiency; plenteousness.

ạc côm'plish, complete; finish.

ã'côrn, fruit of an oak tree.

ăl'phạ bết, letters of a language arranged in order.

ăl tēr'nâte, by turns; in succession.

ạ nēm'q nệ, one of the spring wild flowers.

ăn'swêr, reply; respond.

anx ious (angk'shus), greatly troubled.

ăp point', name; select; choose.

ạ rith'mê tic, theory of numbers.

ăr'rôw, a slender, pointed weapon made to be shot from a bow.

ăv'ạ nũe, passage; roadway.

beau'ti fũl (bũ), lovely; handsome.

blăn'kết, a woollen covering.

blêak, dreary; cheerless; desolate.

bou quet (bô kă'), a nosegay.

brêeze, gentle wind; zephyr.

bũ'lê tĩn, an official report.

bu reau (bũ'rô), a chest of drawers.

çẽn'tũ rỹ, one hundred; one hundred years.

chă'r'ác tēr, figure; letter; sign.

chêst'nũt, a deciduous tree.

chĩq'êl, a sharp tool for cutting.

chrỹ's'ạ lis, second stage of moths and butterflies.

çĩt'ĩ zen, an inhabitant of a city or town.

çĩv'ĩl ized, enlightened; refined.

çọ cõõn', a silken case made by insects.

çọ lõ'nĩ ạl, belonging to a colony.

côm'for tạ ble (fêr), giving relief or cheer.

còm păn'ịon, comrade; mate.

cọn dẽnse', reduce in volume.

cọn sĩst', comprise; contain.

cọn tãĩn', hold; include; comprise.

cọn vê'n'ent, suitable; fitting.

crês'çent, shaped like the new moon.

crũmb, fragment; morsel.

crỹ's'tal, a solid of regular, symmetrical form.

cũ'rĩ ous, strange; odd; queer.

dẽç'ĩ mại, proceeding by tens.

dẽc'ô râte, adorn; ornament.

dêl'ĩ cậe, frail; fragile; dainty.

dẽnse, thick; close.

dẽs'pẹ râte, hopeless; despairing.

dĩ'ạ mớnd, precious stone.

dĩl'ĩ gệnt, industrious; attentive.

dĩ sạs'têr, calamity; misfortune.

dỏz'en, twelve units.

êa'gêr lỹ, keenly; with zeal.

êm broi'dêr, decorate with needle work.

êm'êr ảd, a precious stone green in color.

ê mễrge', appear; come out.

ên'ẹ mỹ, foe.

ên gi nêc', one who manages an engine.

ên joy'ment, pleasure; delight; satisfaction.

ê nôr'moũs, immense; huge.

e nough (ê nũf'), sufficient; plenty.

ês tâb'lîsh, form; organize.

êv'i dẽnt lỹ, plainly; certainly.

êx ăm'ine, test; try; question.

êx pẽr'i mẽnt, a trial; a test.

făm'i lỹ, a household.

fẽs'ti val, feast; celebration.

fi'nai lỹ, lastly; at the end; ultimately.

fô'li ăge, leaves.

fôr'eign (ăn), not native; alien.

fôr'ẽst, dense woods; woodland.

fôr gôt'ten, neglected.

frăc'tion (shun), equal parts of a unit.

gẽn'ẽr oũs, liberal; abundant.

gẽ ôg'rạ phỹ, science of earth's surface.

gĩng'ham, a cotton fabric.

glô'r'i oũs, delightful.

gnăwed, bit off little by little.

gôr'geoũs, showy; magnificent.

hẽm'lôck, an evergreen tree.

hẽ păt'i cặ, a spring wild flower.

hẽx'ạ gôn, a figure of six sides and six angles.

hôi'i dăy, a day of festival.

hô ri'zon, the limit of vision.

hỹ'ạ cĩnth, a cultivated flowering plant.

hỹmn, a religious song.

i'çi cle, a pendant mass of ice tapering to a point.

il lũs'trăte, make clear; ornament with pictures.

Im mense', huge; vast; enormous.

Im pôr'tant, of great import; significant.

In cẽs'sant, without ceasing.

In fẽst', attack; molest.

In'sẽct, a small, usually winged creature.

In strũct', to impart; to teach.

In trô dũce', present; make acquainted.

In vẽnt', to make something previously unknown.

is'land, a body of land surrounded by water.

isth'mũs, a narrow neck of land.

jăg'ũ ăr, a carnivorous animal.

Jẽal'oũs, envious; suspicious.

Jew el (jô'ẽl), gem; precious stone.

joũr'neỹ, travel.

kẽn, acute; sharp.

kẽr'nẽl, seed; grain of corn; grain.

knôll, hillock.

knũc'kle, a joint.

lăn'guage (gwăj), expression of thought.

lăt'ẽr ăl, on either side.

lẽt'tuce (is), a garden herb.

lẽv'ẽl, plane; flat; smooth.

li'chẽn, a plant somewhat resembling moss.

lô cặ'tion (shun), place; situation; spot.

mă'g'i'cian (shun), one skilled in magic.

măg nlf'i'çent, stately ; grand ; splendid.

mălze, Indian corn.

mă'jōr'ī tỹ, more than half ; greater number.

măn ū făc'tũre, to make ; to produce.

mă tē'r'i' al, that of which anything is made.

mēr'chant, one who buys and sells.

mid'night, middle of the night.

mīl'ion, ten hundred thousand.

moun'tain, a high elevation of land.

mũ'ci lăge, a sticky gum.

mỹ'r'i' ad, innumerable ; numberless.

năt'ũ rai lý, ordinarily.

neigh'bōr (nă), one who lives near another.

niche, a nook ; a corner.

noũr'ish mệnt, food ; nutriment.

nũ'mẻ roũs, great number.

ōb lique' (lêk), slanting ; sloping.

ōb scũre', hide ; conceal.

ōc că'sion al (zhun), at times ; at random.

ō'cean (shun), a large body of salt water.

ō pĩn'ion (yõn), what one thinks.

ōr'dĩ nặ rỹ, common ; usual.

ō'r'i' ole, a song bird.

ōr'phan, bereft of parents.

pẻt'al, a division of the corolla of a flower.

pĩg'eon, a dove.

pĩl'grĩm, wanderer.

pĩs'tĩl, part of flower containing seeds.

plu mặge (plö'), feathers covering a bird.

plũmb'ẻr, one who works in lead.

pound, a unit of weight.

pre cious (presh'ũs), great value ; costly.

prẻ fẻr', to favor ; to recommend.

prẻm'ise, assure ; grant.

pũmp'kin, a vegetable.

pũn'ish mệnt, chastisement.

quần'tĩ tỹ, a certain amount.

quẻẻr, odd ; strange.

quẻẻ's'tion (chẻn), ask ; inquire.

rẻ cẻd'ing, retreating ; going back.

rẻ mặrk'a ble, unusual ; extraordinary.

rẻ gẻm'ble, imitate ; be like to.

rẻg'ẻ lũ'tion (shun), determination.

rẻv'ẻ lũ'tion (shun), complete alteration.

sặlm'ỏn, both a salt and fresh water fish.

scăt'tẻr, strew ; sprinkle.

scẻnt, odor.

sẻ'pal, a division of the calyx of a flower.

sẻv'ẻr al, various ; more than one or two.

shẻl'tẻr, cover ; protect.

shẻp'hẻrd, a man who guards sheep.

sig'nal, a sign ; token ; indication.

sẻ'ỉẻnt lý, quietly ; without sound.

spặr'kle, glitter ; glisten.

sphere, a ball ; a globe.

stặ'mẻn, part of flower bearing pollen.

sūg gēs'tēd , hinted ; intimated.	vā cā'tion (shun), interval ; holiday.
sūit'ā ble , fitting ; appropriate.	vā'pōr , mist ; thin fog.
tēl'ē grām , a telegraphic message.	vā ri'ē tỹ , diversity ; change.
tēl'ē phōne , to transmit a message by vocal sound.	vēr'tī cal , upright ; perpendicular.
tēr'mī nāl , at the end.	vīc'tō rỹ , triumph ; conquest.
thīrst'ỹ , feeling the need of drink.	vis ion (vīzh'ōn), sight ; apparition.
this'tle , a wild flower.	vīg'it , call.
tū'lip , a cultivated flower.	whīs'pēr ing , speaking in a low voice.
twi'light , between daylight and dark.	wīg'wām , an Indian tent.
ūm brēl'lā , a shelter from rain or sun.	wón'dēr ful , marvellous ; surprising.
ūn dēr stōōd' , comprehended.	yārn , a woollen thread.
ūn'i fōrm , dress worn by members of an order.	yāwn'ing , gaping ; taking a deep breath.
ūn lūck'ỹ , unfortunate.	yēl'lōw , a color resembling that of gold.
ū'su āl lỹ (zhō), commonly.	

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